DIRECTIONS FOR FILLING A SILO

Everything Should Be in Readiness for Continuous Run When Cutting Starts.

DENTED EARS ARE FAVORED

Short Lengths Mean Greater Space, Less Air and Decreased Likelihood of Spoiling—Apply Enough Water to Moisten.

Silo filling is a hurry-up job in order to get all the growth possible and to avoid frost. Consequently everything should be made ready for a continuous run when cutting starts.

The cutter should be put in first-class shape, special attention being given to the knives and knife heads. An extra set of knives should be on hand. The blower, fan and both knives should run at the rated speed. Poor joints and a leaky blower mean more power and clogging. The cutter bar should be in good condition and the knives and bar properly adjusted to each other. If any extras are likely to be needed for the corn binder they should be on hand.

To Make Best Silage.

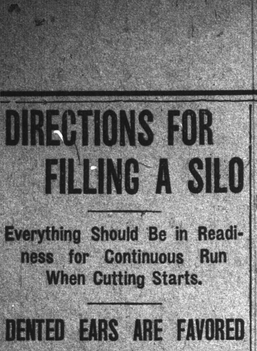
Authorities agree that the nearer ripe the corn is, if it contains enough water to make good silage, the sweeter the silage will be and consequently the more palatable; also the greater the amount of digestible nutrient it will contain. Roughly speaking, a majority of the ears should be dented. When large quantities are to be cut it is necessary to begin before the corn is at its best, otherwise the last cut will be too ripe.

Short-cut silage means greater silo capacity, less air space, and if the corn is a little dry, less likelihood of spoiling. Short cutting, also, means reduced capacity of the machine and more power. If the stalks are coarse and woody the waste is greater in long-cut silage. In fine stalked corn that is very green there is less difference between the long and short cut.

Water Is Essential.

When corn is very dry from being overripe or frozen, it is often necessary to apply water to the silage in order to make it keep. Enough water should be applied to moisten thoroughly the whole mass. There is little danger of applying too much water.

Roughly speaking it takes one and one-half to two horsepower gas for



Silage Cutter in Operation, Showing Connection With Engine.

every ton per hour of green corn cut one-half inch in length and blown 30 feet high. From this it will be seen that to cut ten tons per hour one-half inch long and blow into a silo 30 feet high will require approximately a 15 or 20-horsepower gas engine. If the same amount per hour is cut one-quarter of an inch long it will require considerably more power.

DEMAND IS FOR WHITE CORN

Farmers in Various Sections Lose Money by Presence of Straw-Colored Kernels.

In many sections of the country farmers are losing money because of the large percentage of straw-colored kernels in their market corn which is graded "mixed." The demand in many sections of the country is for white corn for making meal and grits, and millers will usually pay a premium to get it.

To class as "white" under federal standards, corn must contain at least 98 per cent by weight of white kernels. More than 2 per cent of straw-colored, yellow, red, or any other color puts it in the mixed class.

TO SUCCEED WITH PUREBREDS

Most Satisfactory and Economical Manner Is for Farmer to Purchase Best Females.

The most economical and the most satisfactory way for the average farmer to start into purebreds is to purchase good females to start with. Care should be taken to see that they are good. They should be healthy, of the proper type, and either proven producers or with proven ancestors. It is better to have only one good cow than several medium quality animals. A comparatively small outlay is necessary when starting in this manner.

CULTIVATING ALFALFA FIELDS

Weeds Are Destroyed, Moisture Is Conserved and Soil Put in Better Condition.

It is well to remember that the alfalfa crop responds to cultivation as readily as any other crop on the farm. Many alfalfa fields would give increased yields if they received a thorough cultivation. The chief benefits derived by cultivation are, destroying weeds, conserving moisture and putting the soil in better physical condition.

Haying Is Hard Job.

Next to the harvest of grain crops, haying is the biggest job on the average farm. It is at best a hustling job and requires considerable head work.

Baled Hay Preferred.

Baled hay is easier to handle and brings a better price than loose hay. But baling won't make good hay out of poor hay. Bale only the best.

Cured Hay Ruined.

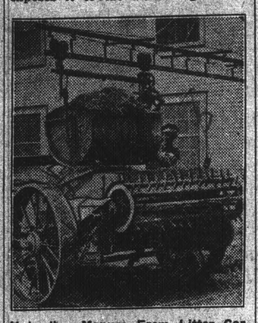
Far too much well-cured hay is ruined by improper storage.

PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF LOSS IN MANURE

Plan to Avoid Leaching, Fermentation and Scatterings.

Cost of Handling Is an Important Point in Storing—Best to Leave Fertilizer Where Produced Until Spread on Field.

The principal sources of loss in plant food from manure are through leaching, fermentation and scattering, and if manure is to be stored, all practical precautions should be taken to keep down loss from any of these agencies. An important point to consider in storing manure is the cost of handling. Handling manure increases the expense and at the same time lowers the value of the manure since the forking over of compacted manure exposes it to the air and gives the



Unloading Manure From Litter Carrier to Spreader.

material a better chance to ferment and decay. For these reasons it is best to leave manure undisturbed where produced, so far as possible, until it can be hauled to the field, says F. L. Duley of the University of Missouri, college of agriculture.

Where animals are confined in stalls or covered feeding yards the manure may be allowed to accumulate for several months and be hauled out only once or twice a year, with a comparatively small loss of plant food. If plenty of bedding is used it will absorb the liquid manure and the trampling of the animals will keep this compact and moist so as to prevent much of the aerobic fermentation and consequent loss of nitrogen. If manure is left in the stall or feed yard where it will be kept moist and thoroughly tramped, so as to exclude the air, there is no better method of storing. Since there is no leaching under these conditions there will be practically no loss of phosphorus or potash. The covered feed yard is extensively used in some parts of the country, and deserves more attention in Missouri.

This method of handling manure is advisable mainly where well-bedded stalls are provided for horses, and in cattle sheds or mule barns where the animals run loose and the trampling is more thorough.

PREPARE HOGS FOR SHIPPING

Animals Will Ride Easier on Empty Stomachs—After Loading Soak Well With Water.

The hogs should not be fed heavily before loading, since they ride better on an empty stomach. They should not be put into the cars too long before the train leaves the loading station, because they can stand the heat much better in the pen than they can in the car. They should be soaked with cool water. If the owner accompanies the shipment he should see that they are sprinkled en route. He should also see that the hogs do not crowd in the cars. At points where the train stops it is advisable for him to use a pole and keep the hogs on their feet, to guard against others crowding and smothering them.

FAT THANKSGIVING TURKEYS

Fowls Will Begin to Hang Around Farm Buildings When Range Fails in Abundance.

The Thanksgiving turkey will begin to hang around the farm buildings when the range fails to feed them abundantly. Turkeys fatten better and thrive better on old grain. Enough old corn should be held over to feed them up to Thanksgiving. However, the fattening process should not begin until early November. The important thing is to feed enough each night to keep them in the habit of coming home, and to give them an airy place to roost in and clean water to drink, so that they may build a vigorous constitution and a generous framework to hold white and dark meat for the Thanksgiving dinner.

USE LIME TO SWEETEN SOIL

Beneficial Effects Following Its Use Have Not Been Appreciated by Many Farmers.

Though lime is not a fertilizer, it is a soil amendment, a material added for its indirect effect upon important plant foods in the soil, and if the soil is in need of sweetening, its effect upon the growing crops will be immediate and very beneficial.

The practice of applying lime in some form has been followed for a long time, especially in Europe. The beneficial effects following its use have been appreciated by farmers since ancient times, but, strange to say, in this country its need is not generally realized to the extent it should be, and in some sections it is practically ignored.

Use Feed to Good Advantage.

Perhaps one of the biggest talking points in favor of baby beef is their efficient utilization of feed as compared to older cattle.

Tractor Consideration.

Distribution of weight is an important consideration in a tractor.

Plan to Expel Air.

In making silage much care must be exercised to expel the air from such hollow-stemmed plants as the small cereal grains by packing firmly.

Slothful Farmer Is Failure.

The slothful farmer who doesn't plan is like the slothful man any place else, a failure.

Keep Machinery in Order.

It takes less time to keep your machinery in good order than to fix it when it's broken.

Styles in New Gowns in Paris

Two gowns—one from Lanvin and one from Worth—show something of the style aims of the coming season. Paris says that, with devious variations to prove the rule, the silhouette shall remain virtually the same as it has been for some time past. It is to the details of formation and construction that the artists in dress are bending the utmost of their talent. There seems to be no end, writes a fashion correspondent, to the new forms of trimming, the novel shapings of necklines and waistlines, the drapings of skirts, the shaping of bodices, the handling of lace and the general usage of all the fine points which go to make up a finished gown.

While the Parisians are generally considered to be at the lowest ebb of their art when handling the making of suits, still in the one which Worth has designed there is every sign of all that is to be desired. The skirt is long and full enough in its width to make it comfortable for walking purposes. The peplum exhibits a slightly more abundant tendency, which gives it the proper swing above the line of the skirt. The waistline is long, reaching toward the hips, and there it is further augmented by tucks that are interestingly grouped. The fur is not too lavishly used and still it serves to accentuate the line and to add to the color combination, which, in this instance, is an antique green velvety cloth with black fur. The sleeves are an interesting feature of this not strictly tailored suit, for they spread open slightly at the wrists and allow the trimming to take its way up the arm until it approaches the elbow.

Ideas of the French.

The French people believe, always, that a suit which deviates slightly from the strictly tailored variety is much better style than the one which adheres too closely to all of the masculine characteristics. They insist that it is, in the end, a more attractively feminine thing if it always keeps in mind the fact that it is to be worn by a woman. And surely their suits remain as practical as ours, which must be more closely fitted, more hardy tailored. In some ways they may be worn for a greater length of time, for the

Showing a new "Tailleur" by Worth. Fur serves to accentuate the line and add to color combination.

unevenness of their design allows some slight imperfections to exist without being too broadly visible.

As for the Parisian idea of all that is lovely in woman's attire, there is the little Lanvin model for pertinent comparison. That has all the softness, transparency and grace that they consider essentials of a woman's gowning.

The materials are black taffeta and tulle, and the little flowers which are scattered carelessly over the surface of the tulle overdress are made of cleverly twisted pieces of the taffeta with golden centers. No, there is nothing decidedly new about this charmingly simple frock, but its character is fine and its tone is one of beauty—in all that the French seem to be demanding for a standard.

Much lace continues to be seen on the dresses that have been exhibited at the Parisian races, where all the style tendencies of the season to come are put forward. One of the newest dresses seen at this time had a foundation of figured silk made in chemise fashion, with quite short sleeves and a rounded neck. There was a lace cape over the back and a lace underskirt that showed for a space of about five inches beneath the silk hem of the gown. It was a graceful thing, with the straightest of silhouette lines, but with the airiness and floating quality that lace gives.

Chemise Dress Holds Own.

The chemise dress, indeed, holds its own in a most remarkable way. Those who are returning from Paris say that nothing else can be seen on the boulevards. Sometimes they are embroidered over every inch of the surface that shows, sometimes they are merely trimmed with inconspicuous though cleverly designed rows of embroidered stitching, sometimes the embroidery displays itself in solidly worked bands of bright colorings, and, again, the chemise frock is made of simple, plainly woven and plainly colored silk or satin that has nothing but its line—its artistic and studied line—to recommend it for more than passing attention. A favorite method of embroidering the chemise frock is to carry the stitchings (hand stitchings they must

Gown of taffeta and tulle, by Lanvin. Its character is fine and its tone is one of beauty.

be to be right) from the hem of the gown to the hip line and then to allow the rest of the gown to remain plain and unadorned, with only a string belt to suggest the place where a waistline might be located.

The cape, or some variation of the cape, is still popular among the Parisians. The cuts of these capes are as diversified as the trimmings of the chemise frocks, but always they retain the same lines—straight, except for a place at the front where they are hugged about the figure. A few of the newer capes have sort of blousy tops with skirt section joined to them down about the legs or quite under the hips. These, with their collars of fur, or with furry edgings, are the most graceful of outer coverings.

Evening Frocks Are Draped.

Evening frocks continue to be draped and draped and then draped again. A Parisian designer recognizes no law in these her noblest works of art, but she regards the figure and what is best suited to it. Some of the results are more perfect than others; a few have positive marks of genius. The silhouette is straight—yes—but every now and then one sees a bow or a puff or a frill or a flounce jutting out at the side or at the back or at some other unexpected angle.

Many brocades are seen among the newest evening gowns, and these are draped always at a new angle and in a new way. Generally speaking, it is said that the skirts of evening gowns are longer, but here a strange breaking of the rule occurs, for many of them are long at one side and shorter than ever at the other, while others are so constructed that the front and back vie with each other in unevenness of length. For the brocades there is no trimming. They are enough in themselves, and as the materials increase in beauty and richness, so do the designs, until the whole effect is something to wonder at. A draped evening gown is made of the heaviest of black satin and is held about the figure in sweeping curves. Then there are two long and flowing trains reaching far below the hem of the gown itself.

Lace Is Decidedly Popular.

Lace for evening gowns is quite the thing. A lace evening gown is made with tiers of flounces for the skirt, and with a low backed lacey bodice having only suggestions of short and lacey sleeves. The lace is black and is made over heavy black satin; then under the fine meshes somewhere about the bodice a folded, draped length of cloth of gold is arranged with subtle deftness. There is a lace train, too, which is attached at the rather high waistline and allowed to swing free of the rest of the frock until it sweeps for a matter of a foot or so upon the floor.

Lace and cloth of gold or cloth of silver is a very sumptuous and popular combination among the Parisians. The draping of lace over this shimmering, metal foundation is charming, and nothing has ever been better suited to the purposes of evening wear.

The French hats of the season are again low and tight, hugging the head, so that the least of the coiffure shows. After the general close and clinging lines of the hats have been established then they are subject to all sorts of fancies—going up into the air or out into the breeze on either side or down at back, with a long sweep of feathers over the lines of the neck and shoulders.

Lace overskirts are used on taffeta dancing frocks.

Evening Frocks of Brocade

Newest Modes Covered With Flowing Draperies of Utmost Transparency; of Ankle Length.

Short evening frocks of brocade covered with filmy flowing draperies of the utmost transparency and of ankle length are among the newest evening modes.

One of these short close slips of metallic cloth is partially covered with swinging semi-detached draperies of copper and gold brocade—draperies the fabrics of which is knotted at the point of attachment to the ceinture and which are placed close together all about the waistline. The pendant panels fall below the underslip and entirely free from it and sway enchantingly as the wearer walks.

Premet chooses lustrous crepe de chine for evening wear, and adds to collar, sleeves and pockets irridescent beads and monkey fur.

A slim gown of white crepe de chine has a girdle of black and gold brocade ending in a sweeping train at the back. Jade beads gleam against the shoulders of the wearer and are looped on the skirt beneath two pink roses.

There is also a soft gray crepe meteor from which radiate, in a delicate pattern, on the sleeves and the folds of the wide sash, thousands of ornate little gray nail heads.—Harper's Bazar.

Sand-Colored Hats.

The small, turned-off-the-face hats of sand-colored duvetyn—and there are many of these—are becoming as an informal hat with which to start the new season. They are especially attractive with the new sand-colored suits with their long, trim coats in redingot effect. Many of these rolling hats are embroidered beneath the brim with ribbozine. In this way any becoming color may be introduced next to the face.

THE MARKETS

BALTIMORE. — Wheat — Sales of small lots of nearby wheat, by sample at $1.65, $1.70, $1.75, $1.80 and $1.85 per bu.

Oats—No. 2 white, 62c; No. 3 do, 61.

Rye—No. 2 Western, export, spot, $1.85 bid; bag lots nearby rye, as to quality, $1.95@2.

Hay—No. 1 timothy (nominal), $34; standard timothy, $33.50; No. 2 timothy, $33; No. 3 timothy, $27@30; No. 1 light clover mixed, $32@32.50; No. 2 light clover mixed, $30@31; No. 1 clover mixed, $31@31.50; No. 2 clover mixed, $27@29; sample hay, $20@25.

Straw—No. 1 straight rye, $20@22; No. 2 straight rye, $18@19; No. 1 tangled rye, $17; No. 2 tangled rye, $16.50; No. 1 wheat, $14@15; No. 2 wheat, $12@13; No. 1 oat (nominal), $18; No. 2 oat, $16@17.

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 61@62c; creamery, choice, 59@60; creamery, good, 57@58; creamery, prints, 62@64; creamery, blocks, 60@62; ladles, 43@45; Maryland and Pennsylvania rolls, 40@42; Ohio rolls, 38@39; West Virginia rolls, 38@39; storepacked, 37; Md., Va. and Pa. dairy prints, 38@40; process butter, 51@53.

Eggs—Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby, firsts, 63c; Western, firsts, 61@62; West Virginia, firsts, 61; Southern, firsts, 60.

Live Poultry—Chickens—Old hens, 4 lbs. and over, 28c; small to medium, 33@35; white leghorns, 33@35; old roosters, 22; springers, large, 37@38; do, small to medium, 37@38; white leghorns, 35@36; rough, poor and thin, 33@34; ducks, young, pekings, 3 lbs. and over, 35; do, puddle, 3 lbs and over, 34; do muscovy, 32@33; do smaller and poor, 30; old, 30; pigeons young, per pair, 30@35; old, per pair, 30@35; guinea fowl, young, 1½ lbs and over, each, 90; smaller, 60; turkeys, young, 8 lbs. and over, per lb. 50.

Potatoes—White, Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby, per 100 lbs., $1.50@1.75; Jersey, per 150-lb. sack, $2.25@2.50; sweets, yellows, No. 1, per brl., new, $3@3.25; do, Anne Arundel, per brl., $3@3.50; Eastern Shore, Maryland and Delaware, per brl., $3@3.25; yams, fancy, bright, per brl., $2.50.

NEW YORK—Wheat—Spot firm; No. 2 red and No. 2 hard, $2.32½, spot, c. i. f. track, New York; No. 2 mixed durum, $2.18, c. i. f. to arrive.

Corn—No. 2 yellow, $1.19¾; No. 2 mixed, $2.17, c. i. f. New York, 10-day shipment.

Oats—No. 1 white, 67c; pork steady, mess, $31@32; lard firm; Middle West, $20.10@20.20.

Butter—Creamery, higher than extras, 64@64½c; creamery, extras (92 score), 63½; firsts (88 to 91 score), 60½@62½; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 40.

Eggs—Fresh gathered, extra firsts, 60@68c; firsts, 62@65; state, Pennsylvania and nearby Western hennery whites, firsts to extras, 85@96c; state, Pennsylvania and nearby Western hennery browns, extras, 75@80; do, gathered browns and mixed colors, 62@70.

Cheese—State, whole milk, flats, held, white and colored, specials, 28½@29½c; do, average run, 27½@28; state, whole milk, twins, current make, specials, 28¼@28½; do, average run, 27½@28.

PHILADELPHIA. — Wheat — No. 2 red winter, $2.21@2.26; No. 2 red winter garlicky, $2.06@2.11.

Eggs—Nearby, firsts, 66@67c; do, current receipts, 65; Western, extra, firsts, $65@67; do, firsts, 61@64; fancy selected, packed, 77@78.

Butter—Western creamery, extra, 64½c; nearby prints, fancy, 72@75.

Potatoes—Jersey, No. 1, per bskt., 60@80c; No. 2, 30@45.

Corn—As to quality and location, $1.25@1.28, the latter for No. 1 yellow.

Oats—No. 2 white, 64@65c; No. 3 do, 63@64.

Cheese—New York, whole milk, fancy, flat, 29½@29¾c; common to good, 25@29; long horns and single daisies, 29½@30.

Live Poultry—Fowls, not leghorns, 34@41c, as to size and quality; white leghorns, 30@33; spring chickens, not leghorns, 32@35; broiling chickens, not leghorns, 30@40; do, white leghorns, 30@31; ducks, old, 20@33; do, spring, 32@34.

Hay—Timothy, No. 2, $31@32; do, No. 3, $27@29; sample, $25@26; no grade, $18@21; clover mixed hay, light mixed, $29@30; No. 1 mixed, $27@28.

LIVE STOCK

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Hogs—Heavies and heavy Yorkers, $16.50@16.75; light Yorkers, $15.75@16; pigs, $15.50@15.25.

Sheep and Lambs—Top sheep, $8; top lambs, $14.

Calves—Top, $20.

BALTIMORE.—Calves—Veal, choice, per lb., 17½@18c; ordinary to medium, 13@16; heavy, smooth, fat, per head, $25@30; rough, per head, $16@20; common thin, per head $10@12.

Sheep, No. 1, 6c; old bucks, 5; common, 2@3; lambs, spring, choice, 13; fair to good, 10@11; common thin, 7@8.

Hogs—Straight, 15@16c; sows, as to quality, 10@13; stags and boars, 7@8.

CHICAGO.—Cattle—Bulk good and choice $15.50@18; bulk grassy kinds, $9@14; good cows and heifers higher, mostly $7.75@10.50; canners, $3.75@4.25; cutters, $4.25@5; bologna bulls stronger, $6@6.75; choice veals steady, $17@17.50; grassy calves steady, $6.50@11.50; stockers 25c higher.

Sheep—Top Idaho, $13.40; top best natives, $12.50; bulk, $11.50@12; fat sheep steady to strong; top western wethers, $7.75; yearlings, $10; ewes, $5.75; feeders slow, weak.

The Dreams of Children.

The dream carpets of little children are often very wonderful—bright, vivid, gay; but with so elusive a charm that sometimes it is not perceived by the less sensitive grown-up eyes. Children live so much in the approval of older people, and spread their quaint and darling ideas so trustfully for daddy or mummy—and sometimes daddy or mummy, tired or obtuse or just frankly amused, tramples muddily on the design that has filled the whole of a childish heart.

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

By Mary Graham Bonner

THE BUTTERFLIES.

"Ah," said Mr. Yellow Butterfly, "how lovely is the sunshine. It is so warm and so kindly. It loves to shine on us. And the flowers are so wonderful.

Delicious Call.

"They offer us honey and we can go to them and get all the food and nourishment we need and they will never ask us for money! They give it to us quite free. They like to give of their sweetness."

"Ah, yes," said Mr. Blue Butterfly, "it is true; they love to give of their sweetness. And that is because flowers are sweet and gentle and kindly."

"Oh," said Mr. White Butterfly, "how lovely is the summer time. And how gay everything is. The whole world is so bright. It is truly very wonderful.

"The children wear pretty bright colors, the birds are all dressed in beautifully gay feathers. The leaves are all as handsome as they can be, throwing lovely shade and lovely shadows about. Everything is so nice. Everything is so bright. Ah, the world is a lovely place."

"I heard you talking," said little Miss White Butterfly. "Yes, isn't it a lovely world? And everything so pretty and everything so gay and everything so warm and sunny! I have just had a most delicious call upon Mrs. Morning Glory. What good honey she did give me to drink!"

"Have you called on Lady Honeysuckle?" asked Miss Yellow Butterfly.

And Master Gold and Black Butterfly said: "I should say I have, and she treated me so kindly. She asked me if I was thirsty and if I would like a cooling sip or two of her best honey. She said she loved butterfly callers. And she hoped that I would tell all my friends and cousins to call on her. She is so cordial and friendly and nice.

"She has a number of friends among the humming-birds, too. She is very, very fond of them. She told me a great deal about them and she introduced me to one who came to call just as I was leaving. We must all go and call on her—she is so nice."

"We will all go," the others said.

"Ah, yes, let us all go to Lady Honeysuckle's home," everyone said. "And Mr. Sun will go, too, eh Mr. Sun?"

Mr. Sun beamed upon the butterflies and he said: "My lovely butterflies, who love to give pleasure and to help brighten the whole world, indeed Mr. Sun will not refuse your request. And he, too, will go to call on Lady Honeysuckle."

"Let us be off," the butterflies said.

Just then there came along a boy and with him another boy and also a girl.

"There are some of the fine boys and a girl is with them, too," said one of the butterflies. "I've seen so many fine boys and girls this summer."

But no sooner had he spoken than the boys and the girl went after the butterflies with a net and with a hat.

"We'll catch them," they shouted, "and we will add them to our collection. We'll pin them to boards and we will show how many butterflies we can catch."

"Oh, what is that, what is that?" asked the butterflies of each other and one by one they were caught in the net and in the hat.

"Let Them Go."

"Oh boys and girls," they cried, "won't you have pity on us—we who love the sunshine and the honey from the flowers; we who love the summer time and who do no harm to anyone, but love the whole sunshiny world? Oh, will you catch us and pin us and let us die struggling? And for what reason will you do that? Do you take pleasure in seeing us struggle and then in seeing us dead? Won't we give you as much pleasure flying about in the sunshine, sipping honey from the flowers?"

And as they called for help some more children came running towards the ones who had captured the butterflies. "Let them go," they shouted, "you cruel children! How we wish we could pin you to boards for a collection we could make of cruel children!" And the cruel children let the butterflies go and once more the lovely butterflies were happy.

Back of Him.

First Class Scout (to Tenderfoot)—John, have you got $100 to lend me?

Tenderfoot—No.

F. C. S.—Why, you said ten minutes ago you had $5,000 back of you.

Tenderfoot—Yes, but I was leaning against the bank at the time.—Boys' Life.

Some Memory.

"And do you remember the faces of all your customers?" remarked the boy to the assistant in the shoe store.

"I never forget anybody's face that I ever fitted with a pair of shoes."—Boys' Life.

Enough.

District Deputy Commish to T. F. (in an examination on knife and ax)—How long would you cut wood for cooking a fire in the open?

T. F.—Till I had enough.—Boys' Life.

Freshest Bait.

Old Doctor—Is the new doctor successful? Got many patients?

Druggist—Lot of them. Got the latest cinema magazines in the waiting room, and his patients can't get in quickly enough when the latest copy comes out.

Proper Thing.

"How will you have your new work on orthography bound, sir?"

"Why, I suppose it would be appropriate to have it spellbound, wouldn't it?"

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SCOTTSVILLE, VA.
Main Offices at Scottsville, Va.

DR. L. L. GAYLE
DENTIST
Office Over Babcock's Store
Appomattox Courthouse Virginia

W. D. DUIGIUD
Successor to Geo. A. Dulguid & Son
Licensed Embalmer and Funeral Director
Long Distance Phone 111
Lynchburg, Va.

A. H. CLEMENT
Attorney-at-Law
Appomattox, Va.
Practice in the courts of Appomattox Buckingham, Campbell and Amherst.

S. L. FERGUSON
Attorney-at-Law
Appomattox, Va.
Courts—State and Federal

CEILING, FLOORING, SIDING
Sash, Doors,
Blinds,
Mouldings,
Inside Trim,
Porch Columns, Brackets,
Balusters, Laths,
Redwood Shingles,
Special Millwork.
Complete House Bills Our Specialty
Don't fail to write or see us before buying
FARMVILLE MFG. CO.,
Farmville, Va.

DISTINCTIVE *Printing*

¶ Printing that will attract attention and put your advertising in a class by itself—printing that contains originality in conception and excellence in its execution—this quality of originality and individuality characterizes all the printed work we turn out.

Sticking Type

is one thing and

Artistically Designed Advertising

is another. We specialize in the latter—the kind that will make your letterheads, stationery and advertising matter a credit to your business. ¶ See us the next time you need something in the printing line.

Advertising?

If it is results you want you should use this paper. It circulates in the majority of homes in the community and has always been considered

The Family Newspaper

The grown-ups quarrel about it, the children cry for it; and the whole family reads it from cover to cover. They will read your ad if you place it before them in the proper medium.

We Are Ready

To turn out that job of printing whenever you need it.

Our Prices Are Right